

**Amendments to the Claims:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

**LISTING OF THE CLAIMS**

Claims 1-7 (canceled).

Claim 8 (currently amended): A method for the continuous production of polyamide, starting with a material comprised of a salt of hexamethylenediamine with adipic acid (AH salt) and water which together form a prepolymer, the method comprising:

a first stage wherein above atmospheric pressure is applied, in a first reactor having a first gas space, at temperatures between 180°C and 280°C to the starting material, and, after passing the starting material through the first stage, feeding the prepolymer obtained due to said passage to at least one further stage comprising a second reactor having a second gas space and removing or expelling the evaporated water from said second gas space; the improvement comprising

connecting said first gas space with pressure control to said second gas space, such that water evaporated ~~in~~ into the first gas space of the first stage, with reaction components contained therein, is passed into the at least one further stage, said water being expelled only ~~in~~ from the gas space of the at least one further stage.

Claim 9 (previously presented): The method as claimed in claim 8, wherein in said at least one further stage, the method further comprising passing the expelled water via a reflux column.

Claim 10 (previously presented): The method as claimed in claim 8, wherein an amount of AH-salt of up to 30% or from 80 to 100% is used.

Claim 11 (previously presented): The method as claimed in claim 9, further comprising expelling the water in the reflux column at the at least one further stage at a temperature of less than 120°C measured at the upper end of the reflux column, separating off caprolactam and diamine fractions

from the water in the reflux column and recycling said fractions to the at least one further stage of the method.

Claim 12 (currently amended): A method for the continuous production of copolyamide, starting with a material comprised of a salt of hexamethylenediamine with adipic acid (AH salt), of water and of lactam, which form a prepolymer, the method comprising:

a first stage wherein above atmospheric pressure is applied, in a first reactor having a first gas space at temperatures between 180°C and 280°C to the starting material, and after passing the starting material through the first stage, feeding the prepolymer obtained due to said passage to at least one further stage comprising a second reactor having a second gas space and removing or expelling the evaporated water from said second gas space; the improvement comprising

connecting said first gas space with pressure control to said second gas space, such that the water evaporated ~~in~~ into the first gas space of the first stage, with the reaction components contained therein, is passed into the at least one further stage, water being expelled only ~~in~~ from the gas space of the at least one further stage.

Claim 13 (previously presented): The method as claimed in claim 12, wherein in the at least one further stage waste product in vapor form is passed from the evaporated water via a reflux column.

Claim 14 (previously presented): The method as claimed in claim 12, wherein the starting material has a concentration of AH-salt of no more than 30%.

Claim 15 (previously presented): The method of claim 12, wherein the starting material has a concentration of AH-salt of from 80 to 100.

Claim 16 (currently amended): The method as claimed in claim 12, further comprising expelling the water in a reflux column at a temperature of less than ~~102°C~~ 120°C measured at the upper end of the reflux column, separating off caprolactam and diamine fractions in the reflux column and recycling the fractions to the at least one further stage of the method.

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Claim 17 (previously presented): The method as claimed in claim 12, wherein the water is expelled by inert gas.